संचार मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री और गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री राम निवास मिर्धा): (क) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 90.6 प्रतिशत अतिरिक्त विभागीय डाकघर हैं और शहरी क्षेत्रों के डाकघरों में 85.25 प्रतिशत विभागीय डाकघर हैं। स्पष्टतः ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में एक डाकघर में पूर्णकालिक डाक सहायक को रोजगार देने के लिए पर्याप्त कार्य नहीं होता है। अतः ऐसे मामलों में अतिरिक्त विभागीय एजेंटों को प्रतिदिन तीन से पांच घंटे काम करने के लिए पोस्ट मास्टर के बतौर नियुक्त किया जाता है। अतिरिक्त विभागीय डाकघरों का विभागीय डाकघरों में दर्जा बढ़ाया जा सकता है, बशर्ते कि दर्जा बढ़ाने से संबंधित कार्यभार और हानि के बारे में निर्धारित शर्तें पूरी होती हों। फिर भी, शहरी क्षेत्रों में पूर्णकालिक विभागीय कर्मचारी नियुक्त करने के लिए पर्याप्त डाक परिमाप होता है। अतः शहरी क्षेत्रों में केवल सीमित संख्या में ही अतिरिक्त विभागीय डाकघर खोले जाते हैं। चूंकि मौजूदा प्रणाली कार्यभार के साथ संस्थापन आनुपातिक के व्यावहारिक पहलुओं पर आधारित है। अतः किसी प्रकार की अनियमितता का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ख) अतिरिक्त विभागीय एजेंट अंशकालिक कर्मचारी होते हैं जिनका कार्यभारत प्रतिदिन दो से पांच घंटे के लिए होता है और विभाग से होने वाली आय के अतिरिक्त वे अन्य व्यवसाय भी कर सकते हैं परन्तु नियमित सरकारी कर्मचारी ऐसा नहीं कर सकते हैं। उन्हें कार्यभार और कार्य घंटों के आधार पर मासिक एक-मुश्त भत्ते दिये जाते हैं जिसकी अधिकतम तथा न्यूनतम सीमा है। अखिल भारतीय उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक के आधार पर पारिश्रमिक में प्रतिवर्ष संशोधन किया जाता है। 1-9-85 से किये गये संशोधन के अनुसार अतिरिक्त विभागीय उप-पोस्टमास्टर प्रति माह 270 रुपए से 333 रुपए प्रतिमाह पारिश्रमिक पाता है तथा शाखा पोस्ट मास्टर प्रति माह 187 रुपये से 235 रुपए पारिश्रमिक पाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त ई.डी.एस.पी.एम. और ई.डी.बी.पी.एम. को 1-12-84 से क्रमशः 40 रुपए और 30 रुपए प्रतिमाह अन्तरिम भत्ता दिया जाता है और इसके अतिरिक्त एक सदस्यीय समिति अतिरिक्त विभागीय एजेंटों के वेतनमानों पर विचार कर रही है।

Cases settled by Lok Adalats

485. SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR:
SHRI S. W. DHABE:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases have been settled in the Lok Adalats by the Legal Aid Committee working under the guidance of the Chief Justice of India during the last two years in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Delhi;

(b) whether any enforcement machinery is provided for the implementation of the decisions taken by the Lok Adalats; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred for holding the sittings of the Lok Adalats during the last two years in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) According to the information furnished by the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes:—

Number of cases settled in Lok Adalats during the last two years in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Delhi are furnished below:—

	1984	1985
(i) Maharashtra	1709	325
(ii) Gujarat	4363	3789
(iii) Delhi	Nil	326

(b) Lok Adalats are voluntary agencies. There is no enforcement machinery for implementing the decisions (settlements) of Lok Adalats, which are arriv-

ed at by the mutual consent of the parties to the issue. The decisions based on mutual agreement are implemented voluntarily by the parties without loss of time.

(c) An expenditure of 14,000 was incurred in the two Lok Adalats held in the Union Territory of Delhi. The details of expenditure incurred for this purpose in the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat are not available. They are being collected.

Posts of Judges

486. DR. MOHD. HASHIM KIDWAI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of Judges lying vacant in the various State High Courts till March, 1986;

(b) the number of such posts filled in the year 1985;

(c) by when, the un-filled posts are likely to be filled up; and

(d) the number of ad-hoc Judges appointed in the various High Courts during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) As on 31-3-1986, 67 posts of Judges and Additional Judges were vacant in various High Courts of the country.

(b) During 1985, 34 fresh appointment of Judges and Additional Judges were notified.

(c) The matter of filling up the existing vacancies is engaging the attention of the Government in consultation with concerned constitutional authorities. It is not possible to indicate when these vacancies will be filled up.

(c) During the last two years, one appointment of ad-hoc Judge was made by the Government, but he did not join.

Discussons on electoral reforms with political parties

487. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI RAMKRISHNA MAZUMDER:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had proposed to initiate wide-ranging discussions on electoral reforms with different political parties; and

(b) if so, what steps have since been taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b) Government are keen to bring about electoral reforms. The Election Commission had earlier forwarded a set of proposals on electoral reforms. Further consultation with the Election Comission is continuing. After the completion of detailed examination and formulating preliminary views on various proposals, Government would hold consultations with political parties.

Formulations by M|s. Glaxo

488. DR. JOSEPH LEON D'SOUZA: Will the Ministry of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of formulations being produced by M/s. Glaxo based on imported bulk drugs along with the names of bulk drugs;

(b) since when these formulations are being produced from imported bulk drugs;

(c) whether any of these bulk drugs are produced in the country; and

(d) if so, the names of these bulk drugs alongwith the names of their manufacturers as well as the production of each during the last three years, yearwise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) Information to the extent available would be collected and laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha.